The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1866. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,359.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

☞ All advertising due after first insertion.

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JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressed to

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber Leave, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 6, 1866—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. | E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

J. R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864.

F. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of *the Law*. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

B. F. MEYERS. | J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'66.

JOHN H. FILLER, *Attorney at Law*, Bedford, Pa. Office near Depository opposite the Post Office. [apr.20,'66.—1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. S. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Tooth Powders and mouth Washes, excellent articles, always on hand.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865-

H. F. IRVINE, ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA., Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.

Oct 20, 1865,

D. R. ANDERSON, *Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer*, CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA., will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

April 6, '66-tf.

Hardware, &c.

GEO. BLYMYER. | JOHN F. BLYMYER.

GEORGE BLYMYER & SON having formed a partnership, on the 6th of March, 1866, in the *HARDWARE & HOUSE FURNISHING BUSINESS*, respectfully invite the public to their new rooms, three doors west of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Persons desirous of purchasing BUILDING HARDWARE will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

WHITE LEAD.—We have on hand a large quantity of White Lead, which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rates. The particular brands to which we would invite attention, are the

Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.

ALSO:—*French Porcelain Finish;*
Demar Varnish;
Varnishes of all kinds,
Flaxseed Oil, (pure.)
Turpentine and Alcohol.

All kinds of IRON and NAILS.

No. 1 CHRYSTAL ILLUMINATING COAL OIL.

LAMPS in profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware, to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckles, Rings, Hames and Webbing Leather of all kinds; also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Bindings, Pegs, etc.

Housekeepers will find at Blymyer & Son's store a great variety of household goods. Knives and Fork of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvements; Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use; Shovels, Forks and Spades.

Grain and Grass Scythes and Snathes; Fishing Tackle; Brushes of all kinds; Demi-Johns; Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of articles.

$20,000 WANTED—Would like to get it if our friends would let us have it. Less will do; but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the first of March, to enable us to close our old books. This should be done

may4,'66. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c., &c

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.

The attention of the Ladies is particular y invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monnies, &c.

Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.

Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug,
Finest and purest French Confections,
PURE DOMESTIC WINES,
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

☞ The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '65—tf

Fancy Stores.

REMOVAL.—CALL AND SEE NEW MILLINERY STORE!—Mrs. E. V. MOWRY would respectfully inform her old friends and customers, as well as the ladies generally, that she has removed her store to the fine rooms, immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel, formerly occupied by J. Cessna, where she has just received a large and carefully selected assortment of NEW MILLINERY and DRESS GOODS, and NOTIONS, consisting, in part, of

BONNETS and HATS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.,
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
POPLINS, BERAGES,
ALPACAS, LAWNS,
CALICOES, &c.,
LADIES' COATS and SHAWLS,
BEST KID GLOVES,
SILK and THREAD Gloves,
COLLARS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORALS,
CORSETS, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES, made specially to order. These goods will be sold at the lowest prices, but for CASH only. Mrs. Mowry returns her thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of the ladies of Bedford and vicinity. [apr.27,'66.

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,

ladies' and gents' hose, ladies' and gents' handkerchiefs and collars, fancy neck-ties, ruffling, dress buttons and trimming, machine silk and cotton, hair brushes, tooth brushes, clothes brushes, soaps, perfumery, enamel, skirt braid, embroidering braid, ladies' corsets and hoops, balmoral skirts, lace veils, tissue for veils, cloths for sacks, dress goods, poplins, lawns, ginghams, &c., &c.

Mantua-making and all kinds of Milliner work done in the *cheapest and best* manner.

may 11'66.

RICHARD LEO,

Manufacturer of

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C., BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furbished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 10, 1863.—tf. RICHARD LEO.

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

A GREAT LETTER.

Political Parsons on the Rack.

JUDGE BLACK'S REPLY TO THE REV. DOCTOR NEVIN!

Politics in the Pulpit Handled Without Gloves.

To the Reverend Alfred Nevin, D. D.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter addressed to me through the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* disappoints me; because I did not expect it to come in that way, and because it does not cover the subject in issue between us. But if I am silent your friends will say, with some show of reason, that you have vindicated "*Political Preaching*" so triumphantly that all opposition is confounded. I must, therefore, speak freely in reply. In doing so, I mean to say nothing inconsistent with my great respect for your high character in the church and in the world. The admirable style and temper of your own communication deserve to be imitated.

I fully concede the right you claim for clergymen to select their own themes and handle them as they please. You say truly that neither lawyers nor physicians nor any other order of men have the least authority to control you in these particulars. But you will not deny that this is a privilege which may be abused; you expressly admit that some clergymen *have* abused it, "*and by doing so did more than any other class of men to commence and continue the late rebellion.*" While, therefore, we can assert no power to dictate your conduct, much less to force you, we are surely not wrong when we *entreat* you to impose upon *yourselves* those restrictions which reason and revelation have shown to be necessary for the good of the church and the safety of civil society.

I acknowledge that your commission is a very broad one. You must "declare the whole counsel of God," to the end that sinners may be convinced and converts built up in their most holy faith. Truth, justice, temperance, humility, mercy, peace, brotherly kindness, charity—the whole circle of the Christian virtues—must be assiduously taught to your hearers; and if any of them be inclined to the opposite vices, you are to denounce them without fear, by private admonition, open rebuke, or by a general delivery of the law which condemns them. You are not bound to pause in the performance of this duty because it might offend a powerful ruler or a strong political party. Nor should you shrink from it when bad men, for their own purposes, approve what you do. Elevate the moral character, enlighten the darkness, and purify the hearts of those who are under your spiritual charge, at all hazards; for this is the work which your great Taskmaster has given you to do, and he will admit no excuse for neglecting it.

But this is precisely what the political preacher is *not* in the habit of doing. He directs the attention of his hearers away from their own sins to the sins, real or imputed, of other people. By teaching his congregation that they are better than other men, he fills their hearts with self-conceit, bigotry spiritual pride, envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness. Instead of the exortation, which they need, to take the beam out of their own eye, he incites them to pluck the mote from their brother's. He does not tell them what they shall do to be saved, but he instructs them very carefully how they shall act for the destruction of others. He rouses and encourages to the utmost of his ability, those brutal passions which result in riot, bloodshed, spoliation, civil war, and general corruption of morals.

You commit a grievous error in supposing that politics and religion are so mingled together that you cannot preach one without introducing the other. Christ and his apostles kept them perfectly separate. They announced the great facts of the Gospel to each individual whom they addressed. When these were accepted the believer was told to repent and be baptised for the remission of their sins, and afterwards to regulate his own life by the rules of a pure and perfect morality. They expressed no preference for one form of government over another, they provoked no revolutions, and they proposed no legal reforms. If they had done so, they would have flatly contradicted the declaration that Christ's Kingdom was not of this world, and Christianity itself would have died out in half a century. But they accepted the relations which were created by human law and exhorted their disciples to discharge faithfully the duties which arose out of them.—Though the laws which defined the authority of husbands, parents, masters and magistrates were as bad as human perversity could make them, yet the early Christians contented themselves with teaching moderation in the exercise of legal power, and uniformly inculcated the virtues of obedience and fidelity upon wives, children, slaves, and subjects. They joined in no clamors for or against any administration, but simply testified against sin before the only tribunal which Christ ever erected on earth; that is to say, the conscience of the sinner himself. The vice of political preaching was wholly unknown to the primitive church.

It is true that Paul counselled obedience to the government of Nero; and I am aware that modern clergymen interpret his words as a justification of the doctrine that support of an existing administration is "part of their allegiance to God." Several Synods and other ecclesiastical bodies have solemnly *resolved* something to that effect.—But they forget that what Paul advised was simple submission, not active assistance, to Nero. The Christians of that day did not endorse his atrocities merely because he was "the administration duly placed in power." They did not go with him to the theatre, applaud his acting, or praise him in the churches when he kidnapped their brethren, set fire to a city, or desolated a province. Nor did they assist at his apotheosis after his death, or pronounce funeral sermons to show that he was greater than Scipio, more virtuous than Cato, and more eloquent than Cicero. Political preachers would have done this, but Paul and Peter did no such thing.

There is nothing in the Scriptures to justify the church in applying its discipline to any member for offenses purely political, much less for his mere opinions or feelings on public affairs.—The clergy are without authority, as they are often without fitness, to decide for their congregations what is right or what is wrong in the legislation of the country. They are not called or sent to propagate any kind of political doctrine. The Church and the State are entirely separate and distinct in their origin, their object, and the sphere of their action; insomuch that the organism of one can never be used for any purpose of the other without injury to both.

Do I therefore say that the Christian religion is to have no influence on the political destiny of man? Far from it. Notwithstanding the unfaithfulness of many professors, it has already changed the face of human society; and it will yet accomplish its mission by spreading peace, independence, truth, justice, and liberty regulated by law, "from the sea to the uttermost ends of the earth." But this will be accomplished only by reforming and elevating the individuals of whom society is composed; not by exasperating communities against each other; not by any alliance with the governments of the world, not by any vulgar partnership with politicians to kill and plunder their enemies.

Every time you reform a bad man and bring his character up to the standard of Christian morality, you make an addition, greater or less, to that righteousness which exalteth a nation, and subtract an equal sum from the sin which is a reproach to any people.—Sometimes a single conversion is extremely important in its immediate effect upon the public interest of a whole nation. No doubt the acceptance of the truth by Dionysius the Areopagite had much to do in moulding the subsequent laws and customs of Athens.—The conversion of Constantine was followed by the instant abrogation of all laws which fettered the conscience.—Thessalonica rose against the Roman garrison and killed its commander.—For this act of rebellion the Emperor decreed against them the curse of an indiscriminate war, in which the guilty and the innocent were confounded together in one general slaughter. His spiritual "guide, philosopher and friend" at the time was Ambrose, Archbishop of Milan, who boldly denounced his cruelty, refused to give him the sacrament, or even to administer it in his presence, compelled him to take his seat among the penitents on the portico of the church and induced him to humble his diadem in the dust for eight months in succession. The conscience of the Emperor was thoroughly awakened; his subsequent reign was distinguished by justice and mercy, the integrity of the empire was preserved in peace, and the great Theodosian code, the product of that latter repentance, is still read and quoted for its admirable union of humanity and policy. Ambrose produced these consequences by acting in the true capacity of a Christian minister; for he reformed the criminal by a direct appeal to his own heart. A political preacher in the same circumstances would have inflamed the sanguinary passions of the monarch by exaggerating the treason of the Thessalonians and counselling the military execution of all who presumed to sympathise in their sufferings.

You will see, I think, the distinction I would make. A gospel preacher addresses the conscience of his hearers for the honest purpose of converting them from the error of their ways; a political preacher speaks to one community, one party or one sect, and his theme is the wickedness of another. The latter effects no religious purpose whatever; but the chances are ninety-nine in a hundred that he excites the bad passions of those who are present, while he slanders the absent and undefended. Both classes of preachers frequently speak upon the same or similar subjects, but they do so with different objects and aims.

I will make my meaning more clear by taking your own illustrations. You believe in the first day of the week as a Sabbath, and so believing your duty undoubtedly is to exhort all persons under your charge to observe it strictly; but you have no right to preach a crusade against the Jews and Seventh-day Baptists, to get intolerant laws enacted against them for keeping Saturday as a day of rest. If drunkenness be a sin which easily besets your congregation, you may warn them against it, and inasmuch as abstinence is always easier than moderation, you should advise them to taste not, touch not, and handle not, but your position gives you no authority to provoke violent hostilities against tavern keepers, liquor dealers or distillers. If any of your hearers be ignorant or course enough to desire more wives than one apiece, you should certainly teach them that polygamy is the worst feature of Asiatic manners, inconsistent with Christianity and dangerous to domestic happiness; but you cannot lawfully urge them to carry fire and sword into the Territory of the Mormons merely because some of the Mormons are in this respect less holy than you. If the holding of slaves or bond-servants be a practical question among the members of your church, I know of nothing which forbids you to teach whatever you conscientiously believe to be true on that subject. But in a community where slavery is not only unknown but impossible, why should any preacher make it the subject of his weekly vituperation? You do not improve the religion of the slave-holder by traducing his character, nor mend the spiritual condition of your own people by making them thirst for the blood of their fellow-men?

If any person, to whom the service of another is due by the laws of the State in which he lives, shall need your instructions to regulate his personal conduct towards the slave, you are bound in the first place to tell him, that as long as that relaxation exists he should behave with the utmost humanity and kindness; for this you have the clear warrant of the Apostolic example and precept. In dealing with such a person you may go as much further as your own conscientious interpretation of the Bible will carry you. If you are sure that the divine law does, under all circumstances, make the mere existence of such a relation sinful on the part of the master, you should induce him to dissolve it by the immediate emancipation of his slaves; for that is truth to you which you believe to be true. But where is the authority for preaching hatred of those who understand the scripture differently? What privilege can you show for exciting servile insurrection? Who gave you the right to say that John Brown was better than any other thief or murderer, merely because his crimes were committed against pro-slavery men?

I think the minister, in his pulpit discourses, is forbidden to touch at all upon that class of subjects which are purely political; such for instance as the banking law, tariff, railroad charters, State rights, the naturalization laws, and negro suffrage. These are questions of mere political expediency; religion takes no cognizance of them; they come within the sole jurisdiction of the statesman; and the church has no more right to take sides upon them than the civil government has to use its legislative, judicial or executive power for the purpose of enforcing principles wholly religious.

In short, if I am not entirely mistaken, a Christian minister has no authority to preach upon any subjects except those in which divine revelation has given him an infallible rule of faith and practice; and, even upon them he must speak always for the edification of his own hearers, "rightly dividing the word of truth," so as to lead them in the way of all righteousness. When he does more than this he goes beyond his commission, he becomes a scurvy politician, and his influence is altogether pernicious.

The use of the clerical office for the purpose of propagating political doctrines under any circumstances, or with any excuse, is in my judgment not only without authority, but it is the highest crime that can be committed against the government of God or man. Perhaps I ought not to make this broad assertion without giving some additional reasons for it.

In the first place it is grossly dishonest. I employ you as a minister, pay your salary, and build you a church because I have confidence in your theological doctrines. But you may be at the same time wholly unfit for my political leader. Now, you are guilty of a base fraud upon me, if, instead of preaching religion, you take advantage of the position I have given you to ventilate your crude and ignorant notions on State affairs. I have asked for bread and you give me a stone; instead of the fish I bargained for, you put into my hand a serpent that stings and poisons me.

It destroys the unity of the church. There is no room for rational dispute about the great truths of christianity; but men will never agree upon political subjects, for human government is at best but a compromise of selfish interests and conflicting passions. When you mix the two together you break the church into fragments, and instead of "One Lord, one faith and one baptism," you create a thousand warring sects, and substitute the proverbial bitterness of the *odium theologicum* for the "charity which thinketh no evil."

No one will deny that a Union of Church and State is always the cause of bad government, perverted religion and corrupt morals. I do not mean merely that legal union which exists in European countries. This is bad enough; but you have less common sense than I give you credit for, if you do not see, that this adulterous connexion assumes its most polluting form when the church is voluntarily prostituted by her own ministers to a political party in a popular government.

The evil influence of such connexions upon Church and State is easily accounted for. Both of them in combination will do what either would recoil from if standing alone. A politician backed by the promise of the clergy to sustain him can safely defy honesty and trample upon law, for do what he may, he is assured of clerical support here and of heaven hereafter. The clergy, on the other hand, and those who are under their influence, easily acquire the habit of praising indiscriminately whatever is done by their public men. Acting and reacting on one another, they go down together, in the direction of the pit that is bottomless; and both are found to have "a strange anxiety at sinking."

No man can serve two masters faithfully; for he must hate one if he loves the other. A minister who admires and follows such men as those who have lately ruled and ruined this country must necessarily despise the character of Christ. If he glorifies the cruelty, rapacity and falsehood of his party leaders, he is compelled by an inflexible law of human nature to "deny the Lord who bought him."

The experience of fifteen centuries proves that political preachers are the great curse of the world. More than half the bloody wars which at different periods have desolated Christendom, were produced by their direct instigation; and wherever they have thrust themselves into a contest commenced by others, they always envenomed the strife and made it more cruel, savage and uncompromising. The religious wars, so-called, had nothing religious about them except that they were hissed up by the clergy. Look back and see if this be not true.

The Arian controversy (the first great schism) was followed by wars in which millions of lives were lost. Do you suppose the real quarrel was for the insertion or omission of *filioque* in that part of the creed which decribes the procession of the Holy Ghost. Did a *homoousian* slaughter his brother because he was a *homoousian?* No, it was not the difference of a diphthong, but the plunder of an empire that they fought for. It was the politics of the church, not her religion, that infuriated the parties and converted men into demons.

The Thirty Years' War in Germany is often supposed to have been a fair stand up fight between the two leading forms of Christianity. It was not so. The religious difference was a false pretense of the political preachers for the promotion of their own schemes. There was not a sane man on all that continent who would have felt himself impelled by motives merely religious to murder his neighbor for believing or disbelieving in transubstantiation. If proof of this were wanting, it might be found in the fact, that long before the war ended, the sectarian cries were abandoned, and Catholics, as well as Protestants, were fighting on both sides.

It is utterly impossible to believe that the clergy of England and Scotland, if they had not been politicians, would have thought of waging bloody wars to settle questions of election and reprobation, fate, fore-knowledge, free-will, and other points of metaphysical theology. Nor would they, apart from their politics, have encouraged and committed the other horrid crimes of which they were guilty in the name of religion.

Can you think that the Irish were invaded, and conquered, and oppressed and murdered, and robbed for centuries, merely because the English loved and believed in the Protestant religion? I suppose that you know that those brutal atrocities were carried on for the purpose of giving to political preachers in England possession of the churches, cathedrals, glebe lands and tythes which belonged to the Irish Catholics. The soldier was also rewarded by confiscations and plunder. The Church and the State hunted in couples, and Ireland was the prey which they ran down together.

Coming to our own country you find Massachusetts and Connecticut in colonial times under the sole domination of political preachers. Their treacherous wars upon the Indians for purposes wholly mercenary, their enslaving of white persons, as well as red ones, and selling them abroad, or "swapping them for blackamoors;" their whipping, imprisoning and killing Quakers and Baptists, for their conscientious opinions; and their base treatment of such men as Roger Williams and his friends, will mark their government through all time as one of the cruelest and meanest that ever existed.

Political preachers have not behaved any better since the Revolution than before. About the commencement of the present century they were busy in their vile vocation all over New England and continued it for many years. The wilful and deliberate slanders habitually uttered from the pulpit against Jefferson, Madison, and the Heads who supported them, were a disgrace to human nature. The immediate effect of this was the Yankee plot to secede from the Union, followed by corrupt combinations with a foreign enemy to betray the liberties of the country. Its remoter consequences are seen in the shameless rapacity and bitter malignity which, even at this moment, are howling for the property and blood of an unarmed and defenseless people.

You and I both remember the political preaching which ushered in and supported the reign of the Know-Nothings, Blood Tubs and Plug-Uglies; when Maria Monk was a saint and Joe Barker was Mayor of Pittsburg; when pulpits resounded every Sunday with the most injurious falsehoods against Catholics; when the public mind was debauched by the inculcation of hypocrisy and deception; when ministers met their political allies in sworn secrecy to plot against the rights of their fellow-citizens. You cannot forget what came of this—riot, murder, church-burning lawless violence all over the land, and the subjugation of several great States to the political rule of a party destitute alike of principle and capacity.

I could easy prove that those clerical politicians, who have tied their churches to the tail of the Abolition party, are criminal on a grander scale than any of their predecessors. But I forbear, partly because I have no time, and partly because it may, for aught I know, be a sore subject with you. I would not excite your wrath, but rather "provoke you to good works."

Apart from the general subject there are two or three special ideas expressed in your letter from which I venture to dissent.

You think that, though a minister may speak from the pulpit on politics he ought not to indicate what party he belongs to. It strikes me, that if he has a party, and wants to give it ecclesiastical aid or comfort, he should boldly avow himself to be what he is, so that all men may know him. Sincerity is the first of virtues. It is bad to be a wolf, but a wolf in sheep's clothing is infinitely worse.

You represent the church as an unfinished structure and the State as its scaffolding. I think the church came perfect from the hand of its divine Architect—built upon a rock, established, finished, complete—and every one who comes into it by the right door will find a mansion prepared for him. It needs no scaffold. Its founder refused all connection with human governments for scaffolding or any other purpose.

You say (in substance) that, without sometimes taking political subjects, a minister is in danger of falling into a "vague, indefinite, and non-committal style," which will do no good and bring him no respect. The gospel is not vague, indefinite or non-committal upon the subjects of which it takes jurisdiction, and upon them you may preach as loudly as you please. But I admit that in times of great public excitement—an important election or a civil war—men listen impatiently to teachings of faith and repentance. A sermon which tells them to do justice, love mercy and walk humbly before God, is not an entertainment to which they willingly invite themselves. At such a time a clergyman can vastly increase his personal consequence, and win golden opinions from his audience, by pampering their passions with a highly seasoned discourse on politics. The temptation to gratify them often becomes too strong for the virtue of the preacher. I fear that you yourself are yielding to it. As a mere layman I have no right to advise a Doctor of Divinity, but I hope I am not over presumptuous when I warn you against this specious allurement of satan. All thoughts of putting the Gospel aside because it does not suit the depraved tastes of the day, and making political harangues to win popularity in a bad world, should be sternly trampled down as the suggestions of that Evil One, "who was a liar and a murderer from the beginning."

Faithfully yours, &c.,

J. S. BLACK.

York, July 25, 1866.

HON. HIESTER CLYMER,

Democratic Candidate for Governor of Penna.

We present above a portrait of HON. HIESTER CLYMER—the coming man—the successor of Andrew G. Curtin. It is a good likeness of a good-looking man. As many of our readers will feel interested in the lineage of the Governor that will be, we will give them what we know upon that subject.

Hiester Clymer is the grand-son of George Clymer, a distinguished patriot of the Revolution, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. On the maternal side, Joseph Hiester, a General in the Revolutionary Army and Governor of Pennsylvania, from 1820 to 1823, was his distinguished ancestor. Mr. Clymer was bred to the law, spending a part of his early life in legal pursuits in Pottsville, Pa., but afterwards returning to Reading, where he soon rose to the front rank in his profession. He was twice elected to the State Senate, in which body he soon became the recognized leader of the Democrats, a position fully deserved by his integrity of character, devotion to principle, and ability as a legislator. In 1863 he became a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, showing great strength in the Convention. Judge Woodward, however, received the nomination by a small majority. In 1866, his friends again brought him forward for Gubernatorial honors, and pressed his claims with such earnestness and enthusiasm, that all opposition speedily gave way, and he was made the unanimous nominee of the Democracy of Pennsylvania for the highest office in their gift.

The personal popularity of Mr. Clymer is greater than that of any public man in Eastern Pennsylvania. There is a sterling soundness in his political record, an unimpeachable faithfulness to his friends, which united with a generous nature, suavity of manners and fine personal appearance, make him the idol of thousands who know him either publicly, or as a private individual. The ides of October will tell a tale in old Berks, in Schuylkill, York, Columbia, Luzerne and the "Tenth Legion," that will make Abolitionism topple from the high places it has usurped, and will, no matter if the remainder of the State vote as heretofore, elect Mr. Clymer by an overwhelming majority.

—Joseph Smith, the son of the founder of the Mormon Church, says that the Book of Mormon explicitly condemns and forbids polygamy, which was not held as an article of faith until Brigham Young became the head of that part of the Church which went west with him.

—Judge Curtis, formerly a Republican member of the Supreme Court of the United States from Massachusetts, and and who, with Judge McLean, went against the famous Dred Scott decision, is out in a letter for the Philadelphia Convention.

Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, urgently recommends the appointment of thoroughly radical delegates from that State to attend the Radical Underwood-Hamilton Convention, which is called to meet at Philadelphia in September next.

—The conservatives of West Tennessee met in strong force, on Thursday last, at Memphis, to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Delegates have also been appointed from Texas, and in some districts of Ohio.

—General Butler is in favor of the continued session of Congress. If the General had besieged Fort Fisher as closely as he has Washington, he would have gained more honor than he is likely to obtain in his present field of action.

—The Atlantic Telegraph hopes to tax the press to the tune of $140,000 per annum.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....August 10, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

O. E. SHANNON, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

ROBT. STECKMAN, of Bloody Run.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

GEORGE W. GUMP, of Napier.

COMMISSIONER,

DAVID HOWSARE, of Southampton

POOR DIRECTOR,

MICHAEL DIEHL, of Colerain.

AUDITOR,

JOHN D. LUCAS, of Bloody Run.

THE CLIMBER.

A Campaign Paper.

The undersigned are publishing a campaign paper entitled "The Climber," the first number of which was issued on the 7th of July inst., and which will be continued until the Gubernatorial election in October.

This publication is devoted to the support of President Johnson's Restoration Policy and the election of such candidates as are openly in favor of sustaining that policy. It contains sixteen columns of matter and is filled with racy editorials and the spiciest articles of the campaign. No conservative politician should be without it.

It will be embellished with PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON, Hon. HIESTER CLYMER and other eminent patriots and statesmen, and will contain a number of humerous political illustrations.

TERMS:

Ten copies to one address, cash in advance, $5 00
Twenty " " " " 8.00
Less than ten copies to one address, 60 cts per copy.

Get up your clubs and send in your orders at once. No attention paid to any order unless accompanied by the cash. Persons getting up clubs should be particular to specify in their orders the name of the person to whom they wish the package addressed, as all the papers in the club will be sent to one person for distribution. Address,

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE SOLDIERS' STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors which met at Harrisburg on the first inst., was the largest body of the kind ever assembled in Pennsylvania. It far exceeded the Pittsburg Radical concern, both in point of numbers and in the soldierly character of its members. There were upwards of *three thousand soldiers present*, about one thousand of whom were delegates, the remainder attending for the purpose of helping forward the cause of "Unbroken Union." These representatives of the patriots of the late war, came from every county in the State. The old leaders of the glorious Pennsylvania Reserves were there, the officers who led brigades and regiments in the deadly charge; the men who bore the banners of the Union against the embattled hosts of Lee and Jackson; the Captains and Lieutenants who left a leg or an arm upon Southern soil, a sacred pledge of their devotion to the Union, the rank and file, who marched to the cannon's mouth in defence of a Government which is now sought to be perverted into a central despotism, by Thaddeus Stevens and his co-workers in Congress. These brave men, the flower of the Pennsylvania soldiery, declare that the Pittsburg Convention misrepresented the political views of the soldiers of the State, that they regard General Geary as committed to the Disunion doctrines of the Radicals, and that they will support Hon. Hiester Clymer, because he represents the principles for which they fought, the Union of the States and the liberty of the people.

THE *Indiana Register*, the old organ of the "Republican" party in Indiana county, declares that it cannot support the nominations made by its party for members of the Legislature. This is only another indication of the fact that the "Republican" party are falling to pieces. Dissension is rife in their ranks, and defeat must inevitably be the fate of their organization. Let Democrats organize and work. The enemy is divided. Now is our opportunity.

Do you want another war? Raymond, the distinguished editor of the New York *Times*, and "Republican" member of Congress from New York says, that it is the design of the Radicals, if they succeed in the coming elections, to impeach the President, with a view to inaugurat another civil war. Who wants another bloody conflict between American citizens? If any such there be, let them vote the Radical ticket, headed by John W. Geary.

THE President is rapidly making removals of all office-holders who act with the Radical Disunion party. There will be a clean sweep of all such, without regard to persons.

THE NEGRO RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.

The effect of the revolutionary measures of the Radical party, is now, as it always has been, and ever will be, lawlessness, riot and bloodshed. Memphis, Norfolk, and New Orleans are the latest witnesses to the truth of this assertion. These cities have, within the last year, been the scenes of bloody mobs, all resulting from attacks by negroes upon whites. The Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights Bill have given the negro the idea of superiority to the whites, and he loses no opportunity of showing that this idea has a firm possession of his mind. Hence his insults to and attacks upon the whites. In New Orleans, the other day, a Radical Convention assembled for the purpose of usurping the State Government, in the interest of Negro Suffrage. A procession of blacks was marching along the street, in honor of the Convention, when a white man was tripped and thrown down by a negro. A policeman attempted to arrest the negro, and was fired upon from the procession. This immediately led to a tremendous riot. The Convention was dispersed by the populace; about forty persons, whites and blacks, losing their lives in the conflict. The police finally succeeded in restoring order and the city was placed under martial law. Gen. Phil. Sheridan, commanding at New Orleans, has telegraphed Gen. U. S. Grant as follows concerning this riot:

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1, 1:30 a. m.—*To Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington:* You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th. A political body styling itself the Convention of 1864, met on the 30th, for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remodelling the present Constitution of the State. The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the Convention was liable to produce a breach of the public peace. I had made up my mind to arrest the head men, if the proceedings of the Convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the department, but I had no cause for action until they committed the overt act. About forty whites and 1 blacks were killed, and about one hundred and sixty were wounded. Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy in the city for a few days until the affair is fully investigated. I believe the sentiment of the general community is a great regret at this unnecessary cruelty, and that the police could have made any arrest they saw fit without sacrificing lives.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Maj. Gen. Com'g.

It will be observed that Gen. Sheridan pronounces the leaders of the Radical Convention *political agitators* and *revolutionary men*, and declares that they *committed the overt act of breaking the peace*. The testimony of Gen. Sheridan is strong additional evidence against the Radical conspirators now on trial before the court of popular opinion. Of course the Radicals will denounce and vilify him, but those who followed his lead in the army and those who in their homes admired the gallantry of his military services, will support and honor him in his emphatic condemnation of Louisiana Radicalism.

THE delegates from this Representative district to the Soldiers' Convention held at Harrisburg, on the 1st inst., were as follows: George F. Baer, Captain, 133d; J. H. Hite, Captain, 54th; Albert Heffley, Captain, 142nd; Joseph Lepley, Lieut., 142nd; J. N. Fichtner, Sergt., 54th; Wm. C. Stoner, Corporal, 10th Reserves; Solomon Uhl, private, 54th; T. H. Lyons, Captain, 22d Cavalry; Phil. Huzzard, O. Sergeant, 76th; L. Defibaugh, Chief Musician, 138th; Jeremiah Thompson, private, 55th; J. H. Hutton, private, 126th; all of them honorably discharged soldiers, who bore the heat and burden of the war. The boys returned well pleased with the proceedings of the Convention and full of enthusiasm for the Soldiers' Friend, Hiester Clymer.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph*, edited by a Hessian, styles the soldiers of Pennsylvania, "bounty-jumpers," "deserters," "skedadlers," &c. This unwashed, unanointed descendant of the "skedadlers" at Trenton, this bloated beast of a mule-contractor, this vile blood-sucker fattening upon the "life of the nation" drawn from the veins of those who perished that there might remain a Government to pay him his salary as Postmaster, dares thus to slander the bravest of the brave! Soldiers! Defenders of the flag! Remember that this infamous editor of this abominable sheet, is the mouth-piece of John W. Geary.

THE account of the Soldiers' Union Convention held at Harrisburg, on the first inst., published in Forney's *Press*, is headed "CONSERVATIVE;" on the other hand, the speech of the Southern renegade, Jack Hamilton, is headed "RADICAL." Such are the two parties between which the people must choose, Conservative and Radical. Even Forney is compelled to admit it.

READ the great letter of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black to Dr. Alfred Nevin, printed on our first page. Let all who believe in keeping the Christian Church pure and undefiled, peruse carefully and circulate widely this admirable production.

The Boys In Blue!

THE UNION SOLDIERS IN CONVENTION!

They Will Vote as they Shot!

THEY CANNOT ENDORSE GEARY, BECAUSE GEARY ENDORSES THAD. STEVENS!

The Leaders, the Rank and File, the Maimed and Wounded in Council!

3,000 *Soldiers From all Parts of the State, declare for Clymer and the Union!*

The great Union Soldiers' Convention announced to meet in Harrisburg, on the first of August, was held according to announcement, *upwards of 3,000 soldiers being in attendance!* Among the incidents of the Convention were the following:

The Beaver County delegation was composed of twelve delegates, *nine of whom are wounded men*, formerly *Republicans*, who never voted the Democratic ticket, but are now enthusiastic for Hiester Clymer.

Among the Cambria delegation was Capt. John Humphreys, who served with distinction during the Mexican war, and for three years in the late war. When Geary was made Lieut. Colonel, at Pittsburg, on the way to Mexico, Humphreys was made Captain of his company, and commanded it throughout the struggle and at the final charge at Chepultepec. Humphereys knows Geary and can't support him.

The delegation from Berks county carried a banner on which was inscribed "Old Berks, 8,000 majority for Clymer."

GEN. J. B. SWEITZER, of Pittsburg, was made temporary Chairman of the Convention. GEN. WM. McCANDLESS, of Philadelphia, was elected permanent President. Gen. W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks, was appointed chairman of the committee on resolutions. After the adjournment of the Convention, the immense throng formed in procession and marched to Bolton's Hotel to pay their respects to Hon. Hiester Clymer, who, upon repeated calls, and amid the wildest enthusiasm, appeared and addressed the assembled heroes in a speech which drew forth round after round of applause. Beck's Brass Band, from Philadelphia, and other bands, enlivened the occasion with the most splendid music. The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention. They are the sentiments of three fourths of the soldiers of Pennsylvania:

Whereas, The Convention managed and controlled by politicians, which assembled in Pittsburg on the 5th of June last, pledged the officers, soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania to the support of the Radical disunion members of Congress, and as opposed to the just and constitutional restoration policy of President Johnson; and

Whereas, The members of the said Convention falsely styled themselves the representatives of the soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania, and presumed to speak for them without authority; and

Whereas, The proceedings of the said Convention misrepresent the true sentiments of the great mass of the returned soldiers and sailors of this State, and do great injustice to the late defenders of the Constitution and the Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the authorized representatives of our late companions in arms, do repudiate the proceedings of the Pittsburg Convention of the 5th of June, because they do not represent the true sentiments of the officers, soldiers and seamen of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we hold the same belief now that we did when we took up arms in 1861, that the war was a war for the Union, and for no other purpose; that the agreement we made with the government when we took up arms to defend her against armed rebellion is found in the joint resolution of Congress, adopted July 22, 1861, which declares that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired. This is the bond many sealed with their lives, and many others signed in blood.

Resolved, That the failure of Congress to carry into effect this joint resolution after the war is over, and to restore the Union with all the dignity equality, and rights of the several States, unimpaired, is a gross violation of a solemn compact made with the defenders of the Government at her time of greatest need and peril.

Resolved, That we repudiate the action of Congress, which is an insult to every officer, soldier and seamen, who served in the Federal army during the Rebellion. Their policy asserts that our victories accomplished what the enemy could not, divided the Union, and the fruits of our toil and blood-bought victories turned to ashes in their hands.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson, as announced in his annual, special and veto messages, and as further made known to the country in his treatment of the States lately in rebellion. We believe it to be just and humane, and better adapted than any other known policy to restore those States to their constitutional relations to the Union, and bring renewed peace, and happiness and prosperity to the country. It is in keeping with the generous treatment which a magnanimous victor awards to a brave foe.

Resolved, That the action of Congress in refusing seats to the Senators and members from the South, who bear true allegiance to the Constitution and laws, whilst that body is engaged in changing the fundamental law of the country in an important particular, is revolutionary in its action; while their conduct in taxing the South without her consent strikes at the vital principle of constitutional liberty—that there can be no taxation without representation.

Resolved, That we are opposed to negro suffrage, and all legislation that has for its object the raising of the negro to social and political equality with the white man, or to make him the pet of the nation, meets our unqualified disapproval. He and his friends should be satisfied that the war has given his race the boon of freedom, and should not aim to control the destinies of the country.

Resolved, That we return thanks to God for giving victory to the Federal armies over armed insurgents, and we congratulate the country upon a return of peace. It is as much our duty now to use our best endeavors to heal up the wounds of the rebellion, as it was to take up arms in defence of the Union.

Resolved, That we deny that John W. Geary is the soldiers' candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. He is the choice of the Radicals, who are seeking to destroy the Union we perilled our lives to preserve. The men who placed him in nomination and who are now his most active supporters, repudiate the objects of the war by declaring the South out of the Union, and by accepting their nomination, he assumes their principles, which violate every thing he contended for in the field.

Resolved, That we endorse the nomination of the Hon. Hiester Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, because he is a man of integrity and a statesman of experience, and approves the principles we advocate. We call upon our late companions in arms in this State to rally to his support, for his election will be an endorsement of the cause for which we fought and bled, while his defeat will be a defeat of the cause of the Union.

Resolved, That the Radicals in Congress, professing to speak for the majority of the people, have recently testified their preference for the negro by appropriating money to support him in idleness, by the payment to him of a bounty of $300, and their repudiation of the white soldier and his claims by the passage of a bounty bill allowing but $100 to him, without even a provision appropriating money for the same, thus disregarding his faithful and patriotic services, demonstrates to the country their belief in the assertion that the negro bears the palm.

Resolved, That we, the soldiers of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, do return our sincere thanks to the Hons. Edgar Cowan and Charles Buckalew, our representatives in the Senate of the United States, for their noble conduct in sustaining the President's policy of restoration.

THE Radicals are running a renegade "loco-foco" for Governor, and are compelled to import two other renegades, Jack Hamilton, of Texas, and John A. Logan, of Illinois, to stump for him. The old wheel-horses of the Whig and Republican parties, men like Ex-Gov. Johnston, Henry W. Tracy, Gen. Irwin, and Col. J. R. Flanigan, will not pull in their team any longer.

WHO are "disloyal" now? Who are the "Copperheads" of to-day? A few years ago the Democrats were styled "disloyal" and denounced as "Copperheads, because they would not support the President. Now the Radicals, the Geary party in this State, are engaged in the bitterest opposition of the President and the vilest abuse of his name and character. *They* are "disloyal;" *they* are the "Copperheads" now!

DEMOCRATS OF BEDFORD COUNTY! Organize in your districts. The prospect before you is bright. The country can now be rescued from the misrule of Radicalism. But we must *all* do our duty. We must charge along the whole line. Let every school district have its organization.

THERE are now but two parties in this country; the Conservative, or Democratic, in favor of an unbroken Union, the Radical, or Negro Suffrage, in favor of prolonged Disunion. Choose ye this day whom ye will serve.

The Secretary of the Radical County Convention, has not yet dared to make any explanation of the manner in which Col. Filler was counted out of the nomination. Is the matter inexplicable?

AFTER the Hessian, Bergner, the regular commissioned agent of the Winnebago chief, had made his appearance among the discordant and stubborn conferees of the "loyal" men at Bedford, a most apparent fluttering ensued. A change appeared to come over the spirit of the dreams of some of them, with magic suddenness. The wonderfully "winning ways" of the Hessian were never more wonderfully displayed.

N. B.—We are not to be understood as hinting anything about Cameron's presence at the Springs.—*Fulton Democrat.*

THE way the "soldier's friends" of Bedford county signalized their attachment to the "boys in blue" was by slaughtering two of them—one in convention, the other in the conference—and then joining in the conspiracy to surrender the spoils to Richards, a close friend to the "boys in black." They acted the same way in Fulton county. Lieut. Moore and Lieut. Pott, (both better men than Richards, the resolute stay-at-home), are well known to have been candidates for Assembly and both were defeated!—*Fulton Democrat.*

THE candidates before the respective conferences were all strong men, and the claims of each were strongly urged by his conferees.—*Fulton Republican.*

That is, until the appearance of the Winnebago's agent, Bergner, when the claims of *some* of them were not urged so "strongly."—*Fulton Democrat.*

THE Fulton County Conferees, who met at Bedford (so we are informed by a gentleman of their own party) lay the blame of Mr. Duffield's defeat on John T. Richards—the stay at-home nominee for Assembly. They say that Richards displayed an unseemly haste throughout to force his own nomination (contrary to the fair understanding upon conditions of which he received the instructions,) and thereby insure Duffield's defeat; and that he finally *did* urge on his nomination and thereby killed the Doctor. Pray, how is this, Mr. Richards? Answer out like a man, and don't be slow about it. People will form rather Cameronian notions of your fitness for a seat in the Pennsylvania Legislature, if the sharp little trick charged on you by the conferees be not met by a flat confutation.—*Fulton Democrat.*

THE "soldier's friends" of Fulton, Bedford and Somerset counties are about as sincere in their professions of love for "the brave boys" as the disunionists in Congress are, who dragged to their bar and humiliated with a public reprimand a gallant soldier, Gen. Rousseau, for thrashing (most deservedly, but not half enough,) a pitiful dog from Iowa, for calling him a coward.—*Fulton Democrat.*

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

We give below in full the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the late war for the Union, which has passed both houses of congress:

Section 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That to each and every soldier who enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th day of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and having served his term of enlistment has been honorably discharged, and who has received or is intitled to receive, from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of one hundred dollars, and no more, and any such soldier enlisted for not less than three years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children, or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service, and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of one hundred dollars hereby authorized.

Section 2. That to each and every soldier who enlisted into the army of the United States, after the 19th day of April, 1861, during the rebellion, for a period not less than two years, and who is not included in the foregoing section, and has been honorably discharged therefrom, after serving two years, and who has received, or is entitled to receive, from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of fifty dollars, and no more, and any soldier enlisted for less than two years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children, or parents, in order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of fifty dollars hereby authorized: provided, that any soldier who has bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress, shall not be entitled to receive any additional bounty whatever; and when application is made by any soldier for said bounty, he shall be required, under the pains and penalties of perjury, to make oath or affirmation of his identity, and that he has so bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged, loaned or given away either his discharge papers or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid, and no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the Paymaster General or other accounting or disbursing officer, except upon receipt of the claimant's discharge papers, accompanied by the statement under oath, as by this section provided.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the payment of the additional bounty herein provided for, it shall be the duty of the Paymaster General, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to cause to be examined the accounts of each and every soldier who makes application therefor, and if found entitled thereto, pay said bounties.

Section 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the reception, examination, settlement and payment of claims for said additional bounty due the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers, the accounting officers of the Treasury shall be governed by restrictions prescribed for the Paymaster General by the Secretary of War, and the payment shall be made in like manner under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

—In St. Domingo the Government has officially announced the fact that hostilities with the rebel generals had ceased by virtue of an agreement with them. By a degree of the 22d of June, the Government had granted a general amnesty to all the mal-contents who had sustained the Government of Gen. Baez, and every general or other officer who, knowing of the existence of this decree, does not submit to it, will be considered as a traitor, and prosecuted and punished as such.

—A peculiar religious movement is making in Maine, looking to emigration to Jerusalem. A bark is now fitting out at Jonesport to carry the pilgrims to their new home in the Holy Land. She is expected to be ready to sail about the middle of the coming month. Land has been purchased near the ancient Joppa, where it is proposed to make a permanent settlement.

—The Sailor's Home at Quincy, Mass., has been dedicated. The Home occupies 76 acres of land, with buildings to accommodate at present 120 inmates. The amount raised for the object was $250,000 of which 65,000 has been expended upon the land and buildings already occupied.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has authority by the recent law to suspend the collection of the direct tax imposed by the law of 1861, in any of the Southern States.

—There have been twenty-eight cases of yellow fever and fifty-eight of smallpox at Havana during the month of June, as officially reported in the Gazette.

—The list of delinquent tax-payers in New Orleans for 1865, fills nearly six newspaper pages.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

—The Abbeville (South Carolina) *Banner*, of Wednesday, has an account of an affair of honor that occurred at Mosely's Ferry, on the previous Saturday, between a Captain Birch and a Mr. Knight, young lawyers from Siberton, Georgia. The distance was eighty paces, and there was to be no proposition of adjustment previous to the third fire. At the second fire, however, Mr. Knight was shot through both thighs. The wound, though painful, is a flesh wound, and not regarded dangerous. As usual, the fight we hear, was about a lady.

—The post commandant at Savannah has received orders from the General commanding the Department, to use judgment in enforcing General Grant's late order, and to hold the interests of the country ahead of private difficulties, believing that the reconstruction of the State depends much upon the moderate behavior of the military, and that a too strict enforcement of Grant's order will cause a complicated state of affairs, as many persons would commit transgressions for the sole purpose of being arrested, which on their release would give them much party power.

—A bloody affray occurred at Macon, Mo., August 1, growing out of a political difficulty between Thomas Gilstrap, formerly a militia captain, and James Tibbs. Gilstrap drew a revolver, but before he could fire it, Tibbs shot him through the left breast and in two places in the legs. After Gilstrap fell, he fired promiscuously in the crowd, and during the melee revolvers were freely used by several persons. A man named Dubladen, an inoffensive citizen of Illinois, was instantly killed. George Nicholas, city marshal, was seriously wounded, while trying to arrest the parties. Tibbs and another man, name unknown, were also wounded.

—Many heart-rending scenes occurred during the late severe freshet in Kentucky. One case was that of a mother with two children, aged one and three years, who clung to a plank for four hours, but were finally washed off and drowned, just as daylight was breaking and help was near. Others were overwhelmed by the mad torrent without a moment's notice, and carried off before help could reach them. Only two or three bodies have been recovered.

—The Providence *Post* says of the State Union Convention held in that city on Tuesday, that it was one of the most able and harmonious conventions ever held in this State. Composed of intelligent men, it seemed only to seek how best to aid in the restoration of a real as well as a technical peace, and how most emphatically to condemn the disunionism of Congress, and encourage and sustain the constitutional policy of the President.

—Two notorious women have been arrested in Madison, Wisconsin, for placing obstructions on the railroad, a short distance east of the city, in revenge for being put off the cars.

—In Sweetwater, Tenn., there is a gigantic girl five years old, that weighs one hundred and thirty-five pounds.—Her name is Alice Leroy Leath, and she is described as "blue-eyed, dark-haired, rosy-cheeked, quick-spoken, and of a beautiful countenance." She is the daughter of a Union soldier who was killed at Resaca.

—There was a singular fact connected with the decease of the editors of the Troy *Times*. Mr. Fonda, expecting Mr. Thorn's death of consumption, had prepared a sketch of his life for publication, whenever it should occur, yet Mr. Fonda's death preceded Mr. Thorn's by two hours.

—A shrewd Chicago detective named Baker, recently went to Mattoon, Ill., worked himself into the society of a lot of theives; passed himself off as a burglar, was arrested by previous understanding, and locked up with parties suspected of having robbed a large dry goods house in Mattoon. He succeeded in worming out of them a full confession of the transaction, and recovered $25,000 worth of goods, besides convicting the robbers at court.

—The St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat* informs us that the wharves of the city are to be extended north and south along the whole river front, and that probably at no distant day St. Louis will have a continuous wharf seven miles in extent.

—It is said that a later and more correct estimate of the number of buildings burned in Portland, places it at 1,800, instead of 1,500, as previously reported, 3,000 families rendered homeless. The loss will be over $10,000,000 of which the insurance will cover less than one-half.

—Another installment of Mormons from Europe has reached St. Joseph, en route for Salt Lake. About seven thousand have passed through St. Joseph, this season, and more are expected.

—The Portland papers say that the amount of subscription received by the Mayor of that city for the sufferers from the late fire, up to Thursday afternoon, was $269,383,29

—On the leg of M. Jones, who was killed by lightning in Piqua, Ohio, and on the back of his little son, was daguerreotyped a perfect image of the tree under which they were standing at the time of the accident.

—A forger was arrested at Philadelphia on Wednesday who had just married a wife, and with wife and plunder was just on his way North on a bridal trip.

—Doctor Butler's income last year was only $28,552. This beggarly return results from his sacrifices for the cause of the Union in New Orleans.

—At the recent session of the Supreme Court of Hartford, Con., twenty-five divorces were granted.

—John Hunter, the owner of the race horse, Kentucky, won $53,000 on Wednesday last, at Saratoga.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES next Sunday, in the Lutheran Church, at 10½ o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Farmers, Families and others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment for dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, sore throats, toothache, sea sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, headache, mosquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c. If it does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

DR. TOBIAS.—Dear Sir: I have used your Venitian Liniment in my family for a number of years, and believe it to be the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of croup it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction.

CHAS. B. TRIMNER.

QUAKERTOWN, N. J. May 8, 1866.

Price 40 and 80 cents. Sold by all druggists.—Office 56, Courtlandt street, N. Y.

july13—1m.

Notices, &c.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—a second hand PIANO. Inquire of
apr.13,'66.-tf. C. N. HICKOK.

WAGONS.—Two new two horse Wagons for sale. Reasonable credit given.
Aug3.-4t. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WANTED.—Cash to purchase our Fall Stock. All in our debt over six months are respectfully requested to pay us. A certain class, who imagine we can do without money, will be called upon, only once more; afterwards the proper officer will wait upon them.
aug3.-4t. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

LAST NOTICE.—My old books must be squared by cash or note immediately. Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts, on or before August 15th, 1866, must blame *themselves*, if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, and now need money.
jul.13—tf. WM. HARTLEY.

BEDFORD COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The County Normal School will open in Bedford, Aug. 13 h, 1866. We shall be able to offer Students superior advantages this fall. Tuition $5 for those who teach in the county, and $8 for all others. Boarding $3 per week.
jul.13—tf. H. W. FISHER,
Co. Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undesigned, for the purpose of fishing, hunting gathering nuts, berries, &c., as the law will be strictly enforced against all thus offending.

B. R. ASHCOM,
MICH. LUTZ.
WM GRISINGER,
ADAM SCHAFFER.

jul.21-3m.

THE SECRET EXPOSED!—HOTEL AND SALOON KEEPERS!!—*Save 300 per cent!!!*—I have capital recipes for the manufacture of BRANDY, IRISH WHISKEY and OLD BOURBON. These recipes are not new—no humbug, they are used by all the leading dealers, and you buy from them the same article you can easily make yourself. Buy the recipe for your own use and save your money. Price 50 cents each or $1 for the three. H. A. COLWELL.
jul 27-3t. Allentown, Pa.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres of excellent limestone land, about 15 acres well timbered, the remainder under cultivation, lying a few miles north of Bedford for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to MEYERS & DICKERSON.
may18.-3ms. Bedford, Pa.

BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—Soldiers! Congress is about to pass a law granting additional bounty! Those of you, therefore, who have not received bounty, and those who have received but $100, or less, will find it to their advantage to call on me. THREE MONTHS', SIX MONTHS', and NINE MONTHS' MEN, come!
April, 6 1866. JOHN PALMER.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising Administrators', Executors', Auditors' Notices, Orphans' Court sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing bills, &c., &c., will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be CASH MEYERS & MENGEL
Feb 16, '66-tf.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pot three limes, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65-tf

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS!

REMEMBER THE

NEW CHEAP STORE,

At St. Clairsville, Pa.

GOODS OF ALL KINDS SOLD AT SMALL PROFITS.

OPPENHEIMER

Has just received from the East, and offers for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES,

a large and varied assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

of every description and of the best quality

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

a large assortment, to suit all classes

NOTIONS,

in endless variety;

MUSLINS,

all kinds, very cheap;

CALICOES,

from the best manufactures

Our stock of

DRY GOODS

is unsurpassed, and we ask all to give us a call, if they desire to get BARGAINS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, for sale at the LOWEST PRICES. We also make CLOTHING of all kinds TO ORDER, at short notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. We also keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of PIECE GOODS—

CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
CLOTHS,
&c., &c.

and Men's and Boy's Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

We also have a fine assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
WILLOW-WARE,
&c., &c., &c.,

together with everything usually found in a well assorted store, all of which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Remember

OPPENHEIMER'S

New Cheap Store, St. Clairsville, Pa.

jul.27.—6m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—*Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!*—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists By sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, sole agents, 170 Washington street Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

jun8, '66.-1y.

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Th'rsday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, *whose advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Durborrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Keagy & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Meyers & Dickerson, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AN SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Hutton; H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

CLOTHING—I. Lippel, Berkstresser & Smith, George Reimund, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A. Reed, Defibaugh & Fisher, Bedford, Pa.
Hershman & Greenbaum, St. Clairsville, &c.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Bedford, Pa.

DRUGGIST—J. L. Lewis, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Rea; Mrs E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Bedford, Pa.

GROCERIES—H. C. Reamer, George Mardorff, Bedford, Pa.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS——Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman Bedford, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa.

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa.; Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennsyl, Bloody Run, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Foutz's Mixture and Horse and Cattle Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye; Mishler's Herb Bitters.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
F. C. Reamer—private sale
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
C. N. Hickok, private sale.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.—B. McC. Blymyer & Co., Bedford, Pa.

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of Notices, &c."

RESOLUTE *vs.* SPARTAN.—A match game at base ball was played, on Thursday, Aug. 2, at Huntingdon, between the Resolute Club, of this place, and the Spartan, of the former. The score was as follows:

RESOLUTE.	O.	R.	SPARTAN.	O.	R.
F. Schell, p.,	3	5	Cunningh'm,c,	5	3
Jordan, c.,	4	3	Strickler, p.,	5	4
Tate, s. s.,	3	4	White, r. f.,	2	6
W. Schell, 1 b,	5	3	Swope, l. f.,	3	4
Cromwell, 2 b,	1	6	Bucknell, 3.b.,	1	4
F. Reed, 3 b.,	3	5	Bardell, s. s.,	3	5
J. Reed, l. f.,	3	4	J. Long, c. f.,	4	4
King, c. f.,	2	5	Gwin, 1 b.,	0	7
Alsip, r. f.,	3	4	S. Long, 2 b.,	4	4
	27	39		27	41

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Spartan,	0	0	3	0	18	7	1	5	7	—41
Resolute,	2	0	0	4	7	0	2	9	15	—39

Fly catches, Resolute 12, Spartan 11. Struck out, Resolute 3, Spartan 1. Out on fouls, Resolute 5, Spartan 5. Out on bases, Resolute 9, Spartan 11. Left on bases, Resolute 7, Spartan 5. Time of game, 3 hours. Umpire, T. C. Fisher, Social, Huntingdon. Scorers, W. A. Nicodemus, Resolute; ——Cruet, Spartan.

DINNER TO EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—By invitation of the proprietor of the Bedford Hotel, Ex-President Buchanan took dinner at that house, on Saturday last. Many of the old friends of Mr. Buchanan called upon him and exchanged greetings with him. It is always a pleasure to the people of Bedford county to give the venerable Ex-President a hearty welcome, when he comes in their midst. The dinner passed off very pleasantly and to the satisfaction of all who were present.

DANCING EXHIBITION.—On Thursday evening last, the pupils of Prof. S. M. Nott gave an exhibition in dancing which came off to the entire satisfaction of all in attendance. Prof. Nott has taught the Terpsichorean art during many years, with great success. His pupils in this place have made rapid proficiency and some of them are as fine performers in the higher and fancy dances, such as El Bolero and the Highland Dance, as we ever saw anywhere. We commend Prof. Nott as a teacher of dancing and manners to all who may desire his services.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This ceremony will take place on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, the Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., Bishop of Delaware, and several clergymen officiating. Seats will be provided on the ground. The Bishop is also to preach in the Lutheran church next Tuesday evening, and services are to be held on Wednesday morning and evening, and on Thursday evening, when there will be a confirmation service and communion.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—Mr. T. R. Gettys has just finished his new Photograph Gallery, two doors west of Dr. Harry's Drug Store. Persons desiring any thing in his line can now be fully accommodated, as he takes photographs of all styles and sizes. Give him a call.

SOCIAL *vs.* JUNIATA.—The match game between the Social Base Ball Club of this place, and the Juniata, of Bedford, on Thursday last, resulted in a fine victory for the Socials. We learn from many who were present that the Social met with very shabby treatment from the members of the Juniata and some of the citizens of Bedford, the ladies, even, indulging in conduct unbecoming their sex. When it is known that the Social waived their right to choose the ground and consented to play on the grounds of the Juniata, this treatment cannot but receive the condemnation of all. The Juniata refusing to play in the morning a friendly game was played between the Social and Resolute the latter coming off victorious. This gave the Juniata courage and after much quibbling and contention for privileges not granted by the rules of the game or common justice they concluded to play the game they had challenged our club to. Such conduct, to say the least, is unbecoming men who profess to enjoy our national game.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

If, as we are told, Tom Pepper was kicked out of the dominions of Beelzebub, because he excelled the devil himself in lying, the writer of the above need not have the slightest fear of the flames of the infernal pit. There is not a single truthful utterance in the whole article, except that a match game was played between the Social and the Juniata, in which the Social were victorious, and another between the Social and the Resolute, in which the latter were successful. The *Monitor* says that the Juniata challenged the Social. Why could not the *Monitor* tell the truth and say that *a member of the Social Club came to Bedford twice and solicited a challenge from the Juniata*, so that the Social might come to Bedford to play a match game?—Again, it states that the Juniata refused to play the Social in the morning, but carefully avoids giving the reason for the refusal. Perhaps the veracious gentleman to whom the *Monitor* is indebted for its information concerning the game, did not care about saying anything on that subject. The truth is that the Social, contrary to the rules of the game, *insisted upon selecting the umpire, and refused to play the Juniata unless their own choice of umpire would be submitted to by the latter.* This the Juniata would not do, and considering the fact that the Social had solicited their challenge, *ought not to have done.* But the Juniata proposed to play the Social with the umpire selected by the latter, all disputed points to be decided by a referee, a member of the Athletic Club of Philadelphia being named as such referee. To this fair proposition the Social assented, but afterwards *backed out of the agreement*, and refused to play the Juniata, except upon condition that the umpire they had selected should be agreed to by the latter. Thus matters stood, when the Resolute Club of this place, challenged the Social, to play, not a mere "friendly game," as the *Monitor* hath it, but a *match game*, and the Resolute agreeing to the Socials' umpire, the latter accepted their challenge. The *Monitor* quietly informs its readers that the Resolute was "victorious." It might, (were it not ashamed of the defeat of its champions by a "boy club,") have said that the Social was most ignominiously beaten, the score standing 44 for the Resolute, 19 for the Social. This game having been concluded, the Social, smarting under their discomfiture, insisted upon playing the Juniata. They were informed that the Captain was absent and unwell, but that the Juniata would play them, notwithstanding. No privileges were asked "not granted by the rules of the game," nor was there any "quibbling" about any thing. The assertions of the *Monitor*, in this regard, are wholly gratuitous. The game was immediately agreed upon and was played according to the rules of the game, the only irregularity being in favor of the Social, which was the "giving out" of the "pitcher" and "catcher" of the Juniata, both of whom were ill when the playing commenced, and whose places had to be supplied by other players, after the second or third inning. But the crowning infamy of the *Monitor's* falsehood in regard to this game, is the injustice it does the citizens, and especially the ladies, of Bedford. During the game between the Social and Juniata, there was perfect quiet among the spectators. We were on the ground, ourself, during the most of the playing, and we know that there were no demonstrations, of any sort, by ladies or gentlemen. We know, also, that when the Resolute gained their victory over the Social, the spectators cheered the latter, as well as the former.—But the *Monitor's* charge against the people of our borough, though a very grave one, is too general and vague, to require any contradiction at our hands. Suffice it to say, that the Social and its friends were hospitably entertained by the Juniata. Upon their arrival here they were escorted to the Washington Hotel, where they were given an entertainment by the Juniata. They remained two nights and a day at that house and left without inquiring the amount of their bill, or whether it had been paid, and we will only add in conclusion, that the citizens of Bedford need no vindication against the slanders of men who traduce women and leave other people to pay their hotel bills.

CAMP MEETING.—There will be a Camp Meeting for Bloody Run Circuit, (commencing Aug. 24), south-east of Bloody Run. A fine road leads from Bloody Run to the ground. The ground itself is well selected, there being fine springs on either side, with a suitable place for watering horses, close at hand. One of the springs is well known for its medicinal properties.

THERE is but one standard perfume in America—Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." All the foreign extracts have been ruled out of the market by the present tariff. This is not regretted, however, the "Night Blooming Cereus" being superior to them all. Sold by druggists everywhere.

WE understand that the Convention of Good Templars are to meet in Bedford, next Wednesday and Thursday. Knowing they are opposed to drinking strong liquors, it is quietly hinted, that at Lewis' Drug Store, they can find Soda Water, cold and sparkling, warranted not to intoxicate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

SPIKE THE GUNS! of humbug. Imposters are in the field with their deadly hair dyes, dangerous to health and utterly destructive to the hair. Do not submit to have your head
Baptized with Liquid fire!
when that cooling vegetable preparation,
Christadoro's Hair Dye,
will, in five minutes, impart any desired shade from light brown to jet black without injuring the fibres, staining the skni, or poisoning the system through the pores. Beware of the deleterious dyes! Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists.—Applied by all Hair Dressers.
july13—1m.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—If the blood be pure the body which is formed from and by the blood cannot be diseased. But if there be in any part of the body any affection, such as a boil or ulcer, even a bruise, the blood circulating through that part takes up impure matters from the local affection and carries it into the general system.—This is the cause often of sudden death to persons of full habit afflicted with boils and ulcers, and who use no medicine, the matter gets into the circulating system and chokes up the fine blood vessels which supply the brain with vitality, and life ceases as if
Bereft by Lightning.
Now this can be remedied.
Brandreth's Pills
take all impure matters from the circulation, and save the general health, soon curing local affections also. Brandreth's Pills protect from tedious times of sickness and often save life. Sold by all Druggists.
july13.—1m

DIED.

SHOEMAKER.—In Friends Cove, on Monday morning, July 30th, 1866, after a protracted illness, Philip J. Shoemaker, aged 62 years, 10 months and 11 days.

Having lived the life of a Christian he died "the death of the righteous," and passed from the scene of the Christian's conflict, to the eternal joys of heaven. To a deeply bereaved widow and sorrowing children, he left the precious legacy of a well-spent life. For him to live was Christ—to die has been eternal gain. Hence indeed, "they sorrow not, even as others which have no hope." He was not only a most affectionate husband, a truly kind parent, a consistent Christian, and firm friend, but also a good neighbor and an honest citizen. He most faithfully performed, a few years since, the duties of County Commissioner.

"Thou art gone to thy rest, brother!
We will not weep for thee;
For thou art now where oft on earth
Thy spirit longed to be.

Thou art gone to thy rest, brother!
Death had no sting for thee;
Thy dear Redeemer's might hath gained
For thee the victory."

HOPEFUL.

New Advertisements.

FRUIT CANS AND SEALING WAX at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

ANTI-DUST PARLOR STOVES—SPEAR'S PATENT, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

TINWARE OF ALL KINDS AT B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES AT B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS AT B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK OF STOVES, TINWARE, &c.
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.

B. MC. BLYMYER & CO., Wholesale and Retail dealers in Stoves, Tinware, &c. No. 1, "Stone Row," Bedford, Pa.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of TINWARE on the shortest notice, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

BRITTANIA AND JAPANNED WARE, all kinds, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—Buy your TINWARE at
Aug. 10—tf. B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—The undersigned citizens of Bedford township, Bedford County, take this method of informing the public, that they will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law, all persons who shall tresspass by fishing, hunting, gathering nuts or berries, cutting timber, or in any manner whatever, on their respective premises.

F. Schnably, William Fletcher, John S. Imler, Michael Earnest, Samuel Beegle, Chas. Colfelt, Adam Imler, J. D Helsell, Wm S Fluck, John Earnest, Barbara Zimmers, Jonathan Diehl, Robert Fyan, William Koons, S Imler, Dan'l Price, Alexander C Price, Alexander Diehl, Henry Beegle, John S Ritchey, Mrs C Barnhart, John Yount, Wm Shatzer, Wm. Schofield.
aug.10-3t.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS, drawn for September Term, 1st Monday, 3d day, A. D. 1866.—David Patterson, *Foreman*, William Rock, Sr., George Smouse, L. D. Saup, Abraham Reighard, John W. Sams, Joseph Barney, Hezekiah Hammer, George Beckley, Thomas Donahoe, Joseph W. Daniels, Jacob Kensinger, William Crisman, Geo. F. Steel, W. A. Danaker, Philip Barkman, Lewis Putt, William Stuckey, Lewis Housare, Marion Zembower, H. P. Willi ms, Jonathan Brindle, William Fluck, Gabriel Hull.

Drawn and Certified at Bedford, this 3d day of May A. D. 1866.

Attest. JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk. } ISAAC KENSINGER, WILLIAM KIRK. Jury Com's.
aug.10-4t.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS, drawn for same term.—Michael Diehl, Ephraim Hoy, John Shaffer, Thomas Rea, Levi Carpenter, Jeremiah Shaw, Cornelius Wheets one, John Burger, Tobias Snyder, George Vonstine, Conrad Claycomb, J. I. Noble, Thos. Oldham, David Price, John Furry, John Sill, W. B. Lambright, Jacob Evans, Levi S. Fluck, Samuel Crisman, Christian Meyers, William Horn, Henry B. Mock, William Rose, Geo. W. Zimmers of Jac., A. H. Hull, John C. Miller, Baltzer Fletcher, William Whip, Calvin Tobias, John B. Fluck, John Alsip, George Gardill, Eli Holsinger, Daniel Berkhimer, D. S. K. Brumbaugh, Joseph Tomlinson, Richard Langdon.

Known and certified at Bedford, this 3d day of May, A. D. 1866.

Attest: JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk. } ISAAC KENSINGER, WILLIAM KIRK. Jury Com's.
aug.10-4t.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for Trial at the September Term, 1866, 3d day.

Catharine Tricker	vs	George Tricker,
Thos B Keating	"	Collins, Dull & Co
Isaac Wigfield	"	Matilda Wigfield
Matilda Wigfield	"	Isaac Wigfield
Same	"	Same
John Wenter	"	Gideon Williams
Sam'l Strayer et al	"	Chas Madan
Mich'l Thomas	"	John Skelly et al
Wm Fahner	"	Wm Overocker
Geo Snyder	"	Adolphus Ake et al
F D Beegle	"	Dan'l Weritz et al
White & Swope	"	Patrick Drhew
Jas Getty	"	Same
Bloody Run School Dis	"	W Prov School Dis
J W Beeler's admr	"	Dr B. F Harry
T H Blackburn's exec'r	"	John Hull et al
Homer Neice	"	Wm Way
Gideon Hitechew	"	Adam W Miller
Mary Potts	"	Anthony Smith et al
John Luman	"	Jacob Weritz et al
Martin Cordel	"	David Byers
S M Barclay's devisees	"	B W Garretson
Robison Horterisuse	"	Geo W Figard
Ann Hinling	"	Israel Oppenheimer
John H Ellet	"	Wm H Aaron

Certified August 6th, 1866.
O. E. SHANNON, Prot'r.
aug.10-4t.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Will be offered for sale, on the premises, on Friday Aug. 31, 1866, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the valuable farm of James Allison, dec'd., 3 miles north of Shellsburg, in Napier township, containing 168 ACRES, and the usual per cent. The improvements are a Double Log House, with 10 rooms, Double Log Barn, shedded all around with Wagon Sheds and other outbuildings. There are two good wells of never failing water in the yard. 90 acres cleared and the balance of the land well covered with the best of timber. There is a large variety of choice fruit, and is a most excellent stock farm. Terms made known on day of sale by
Aug. 10—3t. JOSEPH ALLISON.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *levari facias* to me directed, there will be sold at Public Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., all defendants interest in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Peter Keagy on the South, D & P. Shoenberger's heirs, John Smith and Hannah Sill, on the west, Geo. R. Barndollar on the north, and lands of Maria Zook's alienees on the east, containing 32 acres and 129 perches, nett measure, now in the occupancy of Sam'l J. and Mary A. Castner, with the rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Bedford, Aug. 10, '66. Sheriff's Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of writs of *fi. fa.* to me directed, there will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the interest of defendant, Wm. H. Irwin, of, in, and to wit, of the following described tracts of land situate, lying and being in Broad Top township, Bedford County, viz:

No. 1. Containing 145 acres and 92 perches, neat measure, and warranted in the name of Christopher Long.

No. 2. Containing 238 acres and 122 perches, neat measure, and warranted in the name of John Sook.

No. 3. Containing 178 acres and 22 perches, neat measure, in the name of William Lane.

No. 4. Containing 404 acres and 51 perches, neat measure, and warranted to William Foster.

No. 5. Containing 181 acres and 7 perches, neat measure, and warranted in the name of John McClain.

No. 6. Containing 333 acres and 25 perches, neat measure, and warranted in the name of Daniel Kerr.

No. 7. Containing 11 acres and 223 perches, neat measure, and warranted in the name of Thomas M. Long, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said defendant, Wm. H. Irwin.

Also one tract of land, containing 10 acres, more or less, about 5 acres cleared and under fence, with a one story Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of George Bortz on the east, Benjamin Valentine on the south, situate in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Diehl.
JOHN ALDSTADT,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Bedford, Aug. 10, 1866. } Sheriff.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—*To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:* KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JAMES BURNS and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 1st Monday of September, (being the 3d day,)* 1866, *at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day*, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1866.
JOHN ALDSTADT,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Bedford, Aug. 10, 1866. } Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation.

The account of William Cypher, administrator, with the Will annexed, of Daniel Cypher, late of Broad Top tp., Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Michael Fetter, of Bedford township, dec'd.

The administration account of James O. Robinett, acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of Henry Gephart, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The administration account of James M. Smith, adm'r of the estate of Andrew Shawlis, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Dr. Sam'l G. Statler, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Franklin B. Statler, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The administration account of Peter R. Hillegass and Jacob B. Hillegass, admr's of the estate of Anna Barbara Hillegass, late of Harrison tp., Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of Rebecca A. Riley, acting Executrix of the estate of John Riley, late of West Providence tp., dec'd.

The administration account of Henry Whitaker, surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of George Darr, late of St. Clair tp., Bedford county, dec'd.

The administration account of Reuben Hardinger, adm'r of the estate of Geo. W. Hardinger, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The administration account of Jno. S. Schell and Wm. P. Schell, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Hon. Peter Schell, late dec'd.

The account of Wm. L. Cashman, surviving Executor of John Cashman, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of Simon Nycum, adm'r of the estate of Jno. W. Eshelman, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.

The first and partial account of Daniel Barley, guardian of Malinda Barley, Jackson Barley, Elizabeth Barley, Margaret Barley, Nicholas Barley, Luther S. Barley, Elias F. Barley & Susan Barley, minor children of David Barley, late of South Woodberry tp., Bedford County, dec'd.

The account of Joseph W. Tate, guardian of Georgeana, Rachel, James, Edna, & Mary E. Roby, minor heirs and brothers and sisters of R. W. Johnson Roby, dec'd.

The account of John W. Darr, adm'r, of Abraham Darr, late of the U. S. Army, dec'd.

The account of Michael Hillegass & Frederick Hillegass, adm'rs of the estate of Frederick Hillegass, late of Juniata tp., Bedford County dec'd.

The account of Michael Hillegass & Jacob H. Hillegass, adm'rs of the estate of Peter Hillegass, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Benjamin Mellott, Esq., adm'r of all & singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of John Smith, late of Southampton tp., Bedford County, dec'd.

The account of Samuel L. Russell, testamentary guardian or trustee, under the will of Elizabeth Wertz, dec'd., of Mary Ellen Franks, now Mrs. Mary Ellen Dunham, wife of Azariah Dunham.

The account of Nathan Robison, adm'r of the goods and chattles &c., which were of John Robison, late of Southampton tp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel Smith, made in pursuance of the order of the Orphans' Court, as guardian of Hetty Miller, minor child of Samuel Miller, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd.

Final account of John B. Fluck, adm'r of the estate of Jacob Fluck, late of Hopewell tp., dec'd.

The account of Phillip & Watson Clark, executors of the last Will of Joel Clark, late of West Providence tp., Bedford County, dec'd.

The account of John S. & Israel Morris, admr's of the estate of Jacob Morris, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Peter F. Lehman, Esq., adm'r of the goods and chattles and credits which were of Thomas Riffle, late of Juniata tp., Bedford County, dec'd.

The account of Lerew Weimer, adm'r of the estate of John Weimer, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Adolphus Ake, adm'r of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits which were of Francis Corle, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of George H Sleck, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph W Sleck, late of the township of Napier, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of John Cessna, executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Cessna, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

Final account of George W. Cessna, adm'r of Peter W Cessna, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.

The administration account of David Miller, Esq., adm'r of the estate of Mrs. Ann E. Nicodemus, dec'd.

The administration account of Thomas J. Croyle, adm'r of the estate of Michael Stufft, late of Union tp., Bedford County, dec'd.

The account of John Alsip, Esq., adm'r of the estate of John Meizgar, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of H. Nicodemus, Esq., adm'r of the estate of Ann Rosebrock, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The second supplemental account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the exec's of the last will &c., of Abraham Kerns, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

The account of Thomas McCoy, surviving executor of the last Will &c., of Joseph Hewett, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON,
aug.10-4t Register.

Dry Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
'WAY DOWN BELOW THE 'GROUND FLOOR.'
BOUGHT JUST AT THE RIGHT TIME AND TO BE SLAUGHTERED AT ONCE AT VERY LOW PRICES!

The following comprise a few of our goods:

DRY GOODS.

Good Calicoes at 10 cts.,
Very desirable at 16 cts,
Sold very often for best at 20 cts.
Best Makes at 22 cts,
French Lawns at 50 cts,
American Lawns at 35 cts.

Unbleached Muslin—heavy—		3-4	at 15	cents,
" "		7-8	at 18	"
" "	very "	7-8	at 22	"
" "	" "	4-4	at 20	"
" "	extra "	4-4	at 25	"

Bleached Muslin from 15 cen's up.
American and French Ginghams,
Challies, Delaines, all colors, half wool,
All wool Delaines all colors,
Barred and Plain Cambric Brilliants,
Nansook Swiss, &c., Alpacas, &c., &c.,
Bed Ticking at 35, 50 and best at 60 cents,
Sheeting Check at 25 cents—best at 31 cents.
All kinds of Flannels.

MEN'S WEAR.

Jeans 31 cents and upwards,
Cottonade from 25 cents up,
All wool Cassimeres from 90 cts. up,
Great bargains in Cloths.
Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Buttons, Handkerchiefs,
A large lot of Paper Collars, glazed and plain.

LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS.

GROCERIES:

Best Crushed Sugar	20	cents.
" Granulated "	20	"
" Pulverized "	20	"
" A "	19	"
" B "	18	"
" C "	17	"
Brown Sugar, fair article,	12	"
" good "	14	"
" extra "	15	"
" prime "	16	"

Syrups, 60 cts., $1.00, 1.50 and best Lovering 1.60.
Prime Rio Coffee at 30 cents,
Extra " " at 33 "
Tea, Rice, Spices, of all kinds, &c., &c., &c., &c.

DYE-STUFFS:

Extract of Logwood, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Indigo, &c.

TOBACCO:

Congress, Twist, Navy, Oronoco, Graveley's Natural Leaf, &c., a good article of Segars, and Smoking Tobacco.

FISH:

Mackerel in half barrels,
" " quarter "
" " eight "
Potomac Herring.

QUEENSWARE:

A general assortment of all kinds of Queensware.

HATS:

Summer Hats from 12½ cents up, all prices and sizes.
A large assortment of Wool and Fur Hats for Men and Boys, all sizes and prices.

CLOTHING:

A general assortment of Men's and Boys' clothing, at prices to suit the times.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

A general assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Boots and Shoes.
Misses' and Children's Shoes, all kinds.
Men's and Boy's " " "

LEATHER:

A prime article of Red Sole Leather at 40 cents a pound; Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Upper Leather, &c.

CEDAR WARE:

Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c., &c.

COTTON CHAIN:

All numbers, at $3 50 a bundle.

STATIONERY:

Letter, Cap and Note Paper, Envelops, Window Paper, plain and patterns.

☞ Don't fail to call and see us, at No. 1, Anderson's Row.

J. M. SHOEMAKER.
may25,'66.

THE THREE STORES!!

ANOTHER VETO!

THE HIGH PRICE BILL CAN'T PASS!

We have just received and have for sale at the lowest prices,

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS and
SHOES, &c.

We have the best
CALICOES
at the lowest prices.

FRENCH and AMERICAN LAWNS
at a great reduction.

Bleached and Unbleached
MUSLINS
incomparably low.

American and French
Ginghams,
Challies,
Delaines,
Cambrics,
Flannels,
&c., &c.,
in great variety.

MEN'S WEAR.
Jeans,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres,
Cloths,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

GROCERIES.
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
COFFEES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
RICE
and everything in the Grocery line.

Remember the Three Stores,
At ST. CLAIRSVILLE, at FISHERTOWN and at MOWRY'S MILL.
Come one, Come all, and give us a call.
HERSHMAN & GREENBAUM.
jun1.-3m.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, assuring them they will find

BARGAINS

in every department of our stock.

TERMS:

CASH PREFERRED.

By special agreement a credit of six months can be had.

INTEREST CHARGED

on all accounts after period named.

may4,'66. A. B

Clothing, etc.

HOME AGAIN!!!!!

BY THE BARD OF LIPPEL'S HALL.

Home again! Home again!
From a foreign shore;
And now I'll get some handsome clothes
From LIPPEL'S Clothing Store.

For I have roamed the world around,
But none like their's can find;
To such as I could get abroad,
I had to be resigned.

But oh, it caused my heart to ache,
My countenance to fall,
To buy such clothes from others.
When I thought of LIPPEL'S Hall.

Oh, you are highly favored,
Who live on Juniata shore,
For you can always get your clothes
At LIPPEL'S Clothing Store.

And all who have to travel,
Will these my words recall;
For none make clothes as good and cheap
As those at LIPPEL'S Hall.

Where you can always find the largest stock of MEN and BOY'S CLOTHING, together with PIECE GOODS for Custom order. Also a lot of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

jun15.'66.

This is a special invitation to the reader to call at the *BEDFORD CLOTHING* EMPORIUM, and examine our stock of *Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Piece Goods,* Prices to suit the buyers.

BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

apr.27,'66.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand ready-made clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, &c.; also a general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and gents' furnishing goods of all kinds; also calicoes, muslins, &c., all of which *will be sold low for cash.* My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite *all* to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods.

may25,'66.

Stoves, &c.

B. M'C. BLYMYER. | GEO. BLYMYER.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

STOVE EMPORIUM, AND TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT.

B. M'C. BLYMYER & Co.

Have just refitted and refurnished their splendid stock of Stoves and Tinware, at the old stand of Blymyer & Son, and persons in need of anything in their line will find it to their advantage to give them a call. They always keep on hand a full assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

with fixtures, together with the many different articles of

TIN AND TOILET WARE,

necessary for complete house furnishing purposes.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Should bear in mind that their orders will always be promptly attended to, and a full share of their patronage is solicted.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

Done in the most approved manner, and on the shortest possible notice.

REPAIRING

Promptly attended to with neatness and dispatch.

The patrons and friends of the firm of BLYMYER & SON will find them elegantly fitted up on the corner lately occupied by Mrs Stewart, with a complete stock of Hardware, &c., always on hand. may11,'66.

1866! PROSPECTUS 1866!

OF

"THE AGE,"

The only Democratic Daily Journal in Philadelphia.—Great Improvements and Great Inducements.—Union, Restoration, and Constitutional Liberty.

The publishers of THE AGE respectfully call attention to the Daily and Weekly issues of their popular journal.

The Daily Age contains the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance, and all the current questions of the day; Local Intelligence, Market Reports, Prices Current, Stock Quotations, Marine and Commercial intelligence, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Book Notices, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Matters; and discussions of whatever subjects are of general interest and importance.—Besides special telegrams, it has all the dispatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and the news from all parts of Europe, brought by the steamers, is instantly telegraphed from the point the steamers first touch.

Terms of the Daily.—One copy, one year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.50; for any less period, at the rate of one dollar per month. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Daily, thirty cents per quarter, or one dollar and twenty cents per annum, if prepaid.

The Weekly Age will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and besides the leading editorials from the Daily, will contain a large amount of interesting matter prepared expressly for the weekly issue. It will be in all respects a first class family journal, particularly adapted to the Politician, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Family Circle and the General Reader, having, in fact, every characteristic of a live newspaper. At an early day will be begun an intensely interesting serial, by one of the most popular and fascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish, from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the best and latest novels.

Terms of the Weekly.—One copy, one year, $2; five copies, one year, $9; ten copies, one year, $17-50; twenty copies one year, $33. To clubs, where the papers are sent to one address, the following reduction will be made: Ten copies, one year, $15 50; twenty copies, one year, $30. A copy will be furnished gratis for each of ten, or more, to one address, for one year. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Weekly, five cts per quarter, or twenty cents per annum, is prepaid.

☞ The Weekly Age will be the great campaign paper of the Democratic Conservative Party of Pennsylvania, and will earnestly support the President in his patriotic efforts in behalf of Union, Restoration and Constitutional Liberty.

☞ The above terms will be rigidly adhered to. Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly sent gratis, on application at this office. Please write the name and address plainly, and specify distinctly whether the Daily or Weekly is ordered.

Address WELSH & ROBB,
may18 | 430 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing accounts or notes to said firm will please call and settle immediately, as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother, wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits, and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the *ERIE PUMP*— certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate

Persons in need of a GOOD PUMP, will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg

Aug. 1, '65—1y

ORDERS from a distance for any kind of JOB PRINTING promptly attended to. Send to THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE, Bedford, Pa.

Medical.

$100 REWARD!

I will pay to any Doctor or member of the Medical Fraternity, the sum of $100 for any Compound that possesses more medicinal virtues and curative powers than Mishler's Herb Bitters.

B. MISHLER, Proprietor,
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